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The Evacuation of Washington or a Great Battle in Maryland a Military Necessity.

The Lynchburg Republican has the following editorial under the caption given above:  
It is reported that Buell's army, reduced to about 30,000 men, having evacuated Nashville, is retreating upon Bowling Green, Kentucky, disengaged, disconfited, and demoralized, and pursued closely by Bragg with a much larger army, daily augmenting its numbers, and in high hopes and confidence of victory. Gen. Smith with an army of 25,000 men, flushed with the recent victory at Richmond, and soon to be reinforced by the masses of Stevenson and Muscatine, will soon be on the banks of the Ohio and probably in possession of Cincinnati, where all the materials for prosecuting an invasive war will be most ample—Gen. Price, too, with a large and effective army is wending his way towards the same destination. The prospect then is that there will be a speedy union of the armies at Louisville and Cincinnati prepared to assume the offensive and to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Now how is the matter in that portion of Virginia bordering upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland? Gen. Loring and Floyd are upon the march to the Kanawha, and Gen. Jenkins and Col. Imboden, with armies largely augmented by the returning to the army, are pushing the war even beyond the banks of the Ohio, while Gen. Lee with his victorious army has crossed the Potowmack and at once menaces Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and with the prospect of speedily cutting off all communication with Washington except by the Potowmack. How then is the North to meet this formidable demonstration of the disciplined and combined legions of the Ohio and the Potowmack, which, with the armies of Northwestern Virginia, will be soon banded together by a continuous and unbroken line of communication? If Buell's army should be defeated and dispersed, as is highly probable, then there would be no organized army of the North to repel this invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania, except the army of McClellan, cut off from direct communication with these States. What then is the alternative now forced upon States of Ohio and Pennsylvania to be done? They must either evacuate Washington and give up the whole of Maryland, or, if they leave Washington at once with their army and confront Lee and fight the great battle for the Capital and for Maryland upon Maryland soil. The stakes would seem too mighty to be surrendered without a fierce and a bloody struggle. Hence we conclude that a great battle is imminent in Maryland, which may decide her fate and that of Washington and result in the cessation of hostilities between the North and South. It is correct in these views that every absent officer and soldier who desires to be in a battle involving such mighty issue should at once repair to his post. Nothing but absolute sickness will excuse those who belong to the army for being absent from the field in such a crisis as this. It will not do for them to talk about the wish of transportation, when their gallant comrades now in Maryland, march there on foot.

The Right of Protection—The slaves and their friends in Maryland.

The only resistance on the part encountered in crossing the Potowmack was from the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, who had been appointed to that duty. They were fired into by the Confederates, and scattered at a rapid rate. A letter to the New York Tribune says:

"The road had been clear in the morning, and we counted on for an uninterrupted retreat; but when the march was in front had come the day some Maryland traitor had piled stones at the worst place on the road so as to stop it. So far as we could ascertain, it was such quantity that the horses at a gallop could not get to go down. Engaging in charge of such a mighty issue should at once repair to his post. Nothing but absolute sickness will excuse those who belong to the army for being absent from the field in such a crisis as this. It will not do for them to talk about the wish of transportation, when their gallant comrades now in Maryland, march there on foot."

The rebels were close upon them, and those who were down could only surrender. The rebels began firing into and wounding the prostrate men. Some of them were crushed under their struggling horses. Capt. Chamberlain, whose horses had fallen upon him, shouted to the rebel leader that his men were helpless and their fire was ordered to cease. Capt. Motley and Capt. Wells, with most of the men escaped. Capt. Chamberlain, with about twenty men, was captured. They were liberated next day on parole.

Before the men were sent off Gen. Lee made them a speech, advised them never to take arms again to subjugate the South, declared that there are and must be two Confederacies on this continent, and discussed it length on ethics and politics in general, by all of which the men were duly edified. Capt. Chamberlain had a long conversation with Fitzhugh Lee, and Stuart, and reports that their cavalry force is very large. Pooleville citizens fired from houses along the streets on the retreating cavalry. At Dursttown the rebels flung stones and bottles and all sorts of missiles from the windows."

The rebels indignantly adds that the first duty performed by the 1st regiment Maryland volunteers, called out for the defense of the State was to pour a volley into the retreating Federal cavalry. The correspondent, from that links that the Maryland troops cannot be relied on.

BALTIMORE SPECULATORS LOOK OUT.—We learn from the mad agent on the E. P. & W. Railroad, that intelligence has been received at Bristol, that Gen. Loring has possession of the Kanawha Saltworks; there is abundance of salt on hand; and that he has issued an order that all who come for it shall have it at thirty-five cents per bushel. Think of that extortions, and weep and tremble.—*Knox Reg.*

BRIGADIE'S GENERALS.—The following recent appointments of Brigadier Generals have been made: William Steed, and J. F. Fagan, of Arkansas; Francis A. Shoup, of Fla.; Col. Skerry, and Almon Nelson, of Texas.

From the Huntville Advocate.]  
A True Statement Relative to the Attack on Gen. McCook's Brigade, and the Circumstances attending his Death.

The Brigade was marching nearly due east, on the Limehouse road, the advance guard of cavalry and infantry were four miles from the main body, say from Mr. Phillips' to Brown's Tanyard. Capt. Garley and Hambrick marched their men North, and halted column in the woods near the roadside; Capt. Garley then advanced alone into the road and rode slowly a due west course towards Athens, and met five cavalry pickets who immediately surrounded him; he wheeled and drew them to his ambuscaded column, who fired but did not injure them, having shot too high, being too near; a charge was then made, they fled, the men charged into a large body of cavalry, who rapidly fled to the advancing brigade of infantry, Gen. McCook in his wagon, who on perceiving the charge wheeled his wagon around and drove very rapidly towards the infantry and ordered them to rally. Capt. Garley came up with his men and ordered him to surrender which he refused, and still drove his horses faster towards the infantry, the cavalry having all fled, and after ordering him to surrender for the fifth time, he still refusing, Garley shot him in the abdomen, then he placed his hand on his side and exclaimed, "I am killed," and ordered his driver to stop, the carriage was then halted and he surrendered;—Gen. Price, too, with a large and effective army is wending his way towards the same destination. The prospect then is that there will be a speedy union of the armies at Louisville and Cincinnati prepared to assume the offensive and to carry the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Now how is the matter in that portion of Virginia bordering upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland? Gen. Loring and Floyd are upon the march to the Kanawha, and Gen. Jenkins and Col. Imboden, with armies largely augmented by the returning to the army, are pushing the war even beyond the banks of the Ohio, while Gen. Lee with his victorious army has crossed the Potowmack and at once menaces Harrisburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and with the prospect of speedily cutting off all communication with Washington except by the Potowmack. How then is the North to meet this formidable demonstration of the disciplined and combined legions of the Ohio and the Potowmack, which, with the armies of Northwestern Virginia, will be soon banded together by a continuous and unbroken line of communication? If Buell's army should be defeated and dispersed, as is highly probable, then there would be no organized army of the North to repel this invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania, except the army of McClellan, cut off from direct communication with these States. What then is the alternative now forced upon States of Ohio and Pennsylvania to be done? They must either evacuate Washington and give up the whole of Maryland, or, if they leave Washington at once with their army and confront Lee and fight the great battle for the Capital and for Maryland upon Maryland soil. The stakes would seem too mighty to be surrendered without a fierce and a bloody struggle. Hence we conclude that a great battle is imminent in Maryland, which may decide her fate and that of Washington and result in the cessation of hostilities between the North and South. It is correct in these views that every absent officer and soldier who desires to be in a battle involving such a mighty issue should at once repair to his post. Nothing but absolute sickness will excuse those who belong to the army for being absent from the field in such a crisis as this. It will not do for them to talk about the wish of transportation, when their gallant comrades now in Maryland, march there on foot."

News of very favorable import was received yesterday from various points beyond the mountains. Gen'l Loring, whose movements have for some time been wrapped in mystery, and have consequently provoked and stimulated public curiosity, had, it appears, marched into the Valley of the Kanawha, against the enemy's forces, which have for some time infested that region. On coming up with the Federal forces Gen'l Loring attacked them with great vigor and resolution, and totally defeated them. The consequences of this victory will be of great importance to the Confederacy. It is in a great measure clear Western Virginia of the enemy, and opens before us the great resources of that section. It will doubtless produce, immediately, beneficial results in the encouragement it will offer to the growing feeling of loyalty which we have every reason to believe exists in the Western and Northwestern counties. We have no doubt that our armies can be largely recruited from among that population, and that thousand who have been impatiently waiting for the hour of deliverance will flock to our standard. Moreover, there are vast numbers who have hitherto taken part with the enemy, but who now have discovered their error, and are anxious to retrieve their position by an open adhesion to the Southern cause. Information of a credible character assures us that a large majority of the people, even of the Northwest, are hostile to the Lincoln-Pierrepont usurpation, and desirous of an opportunity to exhibit their devotion to the State and the Confederacy.

Gen'l Jenkins has also been gaining new laurels in his campaign against the invader.

RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—Gov. Letcher received letters to-day from Winchester dated the 16th, confirming the report of the unconditional surrender of ten thousand Yankees at Harper's Ferry on Monday, without the loss of one man on our side. Jackson captured 50 pieces of artillery, ammunition, stores, &c.

The letters also mention an engagement in Maryland between Boonsboro' and Middle-town, in which the enemy were repulsed with a reported loss of five thousand killed and wounded. Confederate loss heavy. No further particulars received.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

DISPATCLES FOR THE DAILY REBEL.

Capture Harper's Ferry Confirmed.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

An Engagement in Maryland

LOSS ON BOTH SIDES HEAVY.

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Special Dispatch to the Daily Rebel.

LATER FROM CUMBERLAND GAP

ITS EVACUATION BY THE FEDERALS.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24, 1862.

*Eds. Com.:* I very frequently buy your paper in a newsboy and read it, because I look upon it as the exponent of the sentiments of a large class of people in Southern Ohio, and I have many times been on the eve of dropping you a line for the purpose of correcting any impression you seem to be laboring under—one which you take great pleasure in putting forth your columns.

We have nothing definite from our army in Maryland. Rumors and reports, of course, are circulating, but we cannot discover that they have any substantial foundation.—Richmond Whig.

We take the following items from the Nashville Union of the 13th:

SKIRMISH AT TYREE SPRINGS.

From several passengers, who arrived from Tyree Springs yesterday, we learn that a party of about seventy-free Federal infantry, with three pieces of cannon, were fired upon yesterday, from a thick wood, near Tyree Springs, by a large body of Rebels, with muskets and artillery. The firing was returned briskly, and the Rebels so retreated. On our side a Quartermaster, a Lieutenant, and a private were wounded, two of them severely. One Confederate was killed, another severely wounded, at least; but as the assaulting party was sheltered by a thick undergrowth, it was impossible to ascertain the whole extent of their loss. Our artillery shelled the wood thoroughly. Our informant thought that they were Michigan troops.

We would like to communicate some military information to our readers, could we do so without detriment to the public service. We will content ourselves with stating that there is a vast force of Federal troops in Kentucky. Besides Gen. Buell's force, and over forty thousand new levies, a large and well-drilled army will soon be there. We feel confident that all will be well.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that an order was issued by Col. J. V. Guthrie on Monday, directing the arrest of the rebels in Covington and vicinity who have let no opportunity pass to insult Federal soldiers going on to their premises for the purpose of procuring water. Men, who may offend in this manner, will also be arrested and confined in the county jail. A building has been selected in which the women will be placed for safe-keeping.

From Maryland.

We copy the following extract from the special correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune:

CAMP NEAR POOLVILLE, Md., Sept. 8.—I believed when I left Washington that a campaign in Maryland was a part of the rebel plan. All evidence confirms it here. Whatever force is immediately in front of this army is the curtain behind which the rebel procession marches to Baltimore, Maryland, fair and false, half loyal in speech, wholly traitor at heart, welcomed with open hand an army that invaded only to liberate her from Federal tyranny. Her soul shakes at the tread of armed feet, but the soul is lifted from her neck.

Possibly not Baltimore, but Harrisburg, is the point to be struck. Frederick is a base for either march. Whichever it be, the campaign begins in a country overflowing with supplies, and the army which advances through it needs to keep open no lines of communications. I suppose if the enemy had crossed the Potowmack in ship, he might have turned them on the higher shore.

FROM MARYLAND.—We learn by a gentle man of high character, who arrived last evening from Staunton, that a courier had arrived in that place from the lower end of the Valley, with information that Gen'l Jackson was at or near Martinsburg, Va., in pursuit of the Yankees who were left in the Valley to protect the railroad and Harper's Ferry. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 18,000. When this force is disposed of, there will then be an enemy in our rear, and the line of communication by the Valley route will be open for our advancing army as they push Northward.

A fugitive citizen just in from Frederick says that Mr. John S. Caldwell, and other Secessionists threw the rebel stars and bars to the breeze, from the top of the Court House, on Sunday, but John M. Herndon, Esq., acting Mayor, being a good Union man, or at worst a judicious traitor, hauled down the rebels.

The rebels of Frederick knew of the coming of the insurgent army long before any intimation of their approach had been received by the Federal authorities.

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It is supposed Jackson went from Frederick to Hagerstown, and then turned back on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.—Richmond Examiner, Sept. 18.

DOWN GOES SCARF AND CAFFEE.—Private ac-

counts from Virginia say that there is a pause

in the coffee and sugar market, and prices go

down rapidly.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE NEWS.

The N. Y. Herald of the 11th, in its editorial article on the general situation of affairs makes the following review of the news:

General McClellan has advanced as far into Maryland as Poolesville and beyond that point.

The rebels are reported as falling back before him. The capture of Barnesville, near New Market, by McClellan is reported. The rebels were said to be at Hagerstown, yesterday.

It is the impression in Washington, that the rebel force in Maryland does not exceed fifteen thousand, and that when they came across the Potowmack, simply on a plundering expedition, as is often stated, will doubtless produce, immediately, beneficial results in the encouragement it will offer to the growing feeling of loyalty which we have every reason to believe exists in the Western and Northwestern counties. We have no doubt that our armies can be largely recruited from among that population, and that thousand who have been impatiently waiting for the hour of deliverance will flock to our standard.

The rebels also mention an engagement in Maryland between Boonsboro' and Middle-

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